14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Irish Aristocracy.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSES MILE Z-+ NWays

Manufactured by T. G. SKLLEW, 111 Fuiton-st. OBRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tunning, and orders be regular delivery of the daily raper, will be received at the showing branch offices to New York City.

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New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Some, if not all, on board the State of Florida are supposed to have been saved. ____ An secent of the Nile has been ordered so as to make a reconneissance. The ex-Empress Anna, of Austria, is dead, Defensive war preparations are being made in China, = = The Electrical Units Conference has terminated.

Domestic.—The ferest fires were checked vester-Say by the rain. A tract twenty-four miles square was devastated in Cecil County, Maryland. The Medicine Lodge burglars, who were banged by a mob, were buried in one grave. - A micplaced rail cansed an accident to a train near Canton, Miss. A large party of men were reported to have invaded Indian Territory. === The steamer B. S. Ford was burned to the water's edge at Chesiertown, Md.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Sinmose Embassy arrived on the Alaska yesterday. - The con-The suctestants in the si . lays' race rested. : cessor of the Rev. Dr. Ewer preached his first ser-Patrick Keton kicked his wife to death. A baker poisoned himself after trying to kill his three children. - No further news was heard from the State of Florida.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE ideal observations indicate warmer and cloudy weather, with occasional light rain. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 63"; lowest, 50°; average, 58°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sumthe address being changed as often as desired. In Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

There would appear to have been negligence in providing a proper watch on board the steamer B. S. Ford, which was burned yesterday at Chestertown, Md. The narrow escape investigated the Department of Public Works. of the officers and crew ought in that respect to | The Herald, with commendable enterprise, has prove a valuable lesson for them.

Great destruction has been caused in Cecil County, Maryland, by the reckless practice of some boys in setting fire to underbrush, A tract of timber eight miles in length and three In width has been destroyed, and the fire is still burning, threatening the county seat. Many Whitridge. Their familiarity with the evidence forest fires may be accounted for by similar wanton or careless acts. Severe punishment should be inflicted on persons guilty of them. At the present time forest fires are raging in many parts of the country, causing a greater loss of valuable woodland than would follow in years by the acts of lumbermen. It is difficult, if not impossible, in the majority of cases, to trace the origin of those fires. But whenever the cause in any instance is known the merited punishment should follow.

A Vienna correspondent gives some further interesting facts in to-day's TRIBUNE, in regard to the flendish crimes of Hugh Schenk and his accomplices. It is not likely that the field of action for such monsters as Schenk will be circumscribed because of his infamous death In fact, our correspondent notes that the publication of the details of Schenk's horrible methods of crime led to no interruption in the silly customs that made them possible. There was no diminution in the number of girls, with small stock of savings, who advertised the fact in the newspapers. Fortunately, such a practice is not common in this country. But there are men, who frequently get victimized bere in a similar manner to that practised by Schenk, who promised valuable employment to persons able to deposit certain sums as "caution money."

It must be encouraging to the members of Congress to be told at this stage of the session that the Appropriations Committee has blocked out a good deal of work for them in the way of new legislation. It is about time that committee made a show of doing something. Five of the general appropriation bills | repeatedly shown before the Board of Estimate | unfavorable feature is that merchandise exports have not yet been reported to the House. Not in years has the business of that body been so delayed. The Senate has been almost compelled to stop the conederation of new measures, because of the usclessness of attempting to get the House to act upon them. With business in this con- reputable taxpayers, were not without strong dition, and an important Presidential canvass close at hand, Mr. Randall's committee gives out that it will attach to the remaining appropriation bills some new and important general legislation. At no other time has the Democratic majority offered stronger evidence of its hopeless imbecility.

The record of the Legislature thus far in the session has been a creditable one. It has Democratic factions, and to defeat every effort not accomplished all that was expected of it, of reputable Democrats to reform the city govbut there is time remaining for a consider- ernment. Hence, more can be accomplished able addition to the list of good measures for the cause of municipal reform by the purithat have received its sanction. The farmers | fication of this one Department than in almost have reason to be grateful for the passage any other way. But the prospect at present is of the law prohibiting the manufacture not promising. The ramifications of the Deand sale of adulterations or imitations of partment are so great that it has been able to butter and cheese. The act takes effect defeat the many honorable efforts that have on July 1. The law is in the interest been made to purify it. The Tenure-of-office of the public health and of business morality bil, now before the Assembly, offers about the as well as of the agricultural community. For only hope of change. Even that has not yet Heretofore this city a great deal has been gained in the escaped the dangerous influence that has de-

ures still await final action. Chief among those is the so-called Tenure of Office bill, that concerning the fees of the County Clerk, and the Civil Service bill, all of which are pending in the Assembly. Those measures should be passed as they come from the Senate. In the way of forestry reform the least the Assembly can do is to pass Senator Lansing's bill. There ought to be no unnecessary delay over those measures.

THAT " FIRST BALLOT."

There is some consolation for those whose per sonal abuse of Mr. Blaine has failed, "He has only 379 votes," they say, "and therefore cannot be nominated on the first ballot, and if he is not nominated then, he never will be." Those to whom these theories give joy have about a month in which to make the most of them. Their abuse has failed to affect the people, who have gone on electing more delegates for Mr. Blaine from Republican States than for all other candidates put together. Now they hope that, by some log-rolling of delegates, the man preferred by the greatest number of Republicans may be put aside, and that somebody not preferred by any considerable number of Republicans may be forced upon the convention. Well, we shall see. The first ballot has not been east yet.

We are informed, with much bluntness, that this time the tail is going to wag the dog. It may be. But there is also a bare possibility that Republican delegates may prefer not to be bulhed. Indeed, there has never been a National Republican Convention before in which a little minority could dictate by threatening to stab the candidate, if not permitted to have their own way. It may be that we are to see that sort of convention. But delegates usually care more for their constituents than for a squad of professional bolters. It is we'll to notice that there is only one set of men that have threatened to stab the Republican candidate, if he does not please them. The friends of Mr. Arthur have been earnest and ardent, but they have not threatened to elect a Democrat if Mr. Blaine or Mr. Edmunds or Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Logan should be nominated. The friends of Mr Blaine have been earnest and ardent, but they have not threatened to elect a Democrat if Mr. Arthur, or Mr. Edmunds, or Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Logan should be named. Nor have the friends of Senator Logan, nor the friends of Senator Sherman, placed that sort of brand upon their Republicanism. Only one squad of men have tried to bully the party, and they happen to be all anxious for the nomination of Senator Edmunds. In any other convention we have ever seen, this would put an end to all chance of his nomination. Whether the forthcoming convintion will prefer to have its choice dictated by a few persons who threaten to elect a Democrat if they cannot have their own way, we shall see in due time.

The result of the first ballot may not be exactly what some now expect. It is conceivable that many delegates, who have personally preferred other candidates, may think it the right thing and the only wise thing to respect the declared will of a large proportion of the Republean voters. It is conceivable that the delegates may prefer to teach the lesson that, in Republican conventions, the tail does not wag the dog. It may seem to them wise to decide, once for all that it shall not be necessary for a Republican to declare himself a bolter in order to have his preferences respected. It would soon be queer party, if the only men who have any voice mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE in the choice of a candidate should be those mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, who declare that they care nothing for the prineinles of the party unless they can have their THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address own way. Hitherto, it has been deemed necessary to show quite a different spirit in order to get even a respectful hearing.

THE PUBLIC WORKS INQUIRY. The public has been waiting with some cariosity for the report of the Senate Committee which undertaken to meet the demand. It publishes what it alleges to be a report prepared for the committee. There is one thing to be said for The Herald report-it is a good one; and what is more, it is borne out by the evidence.

The committee gave the work of preparing a and the law would naturally enable them to reach the conclusions found in the alleged report published in The Herald. But as the Senate has no authority to remove Commissioner Thompson, it is not likely that the committee will make such a recommendation; unless it is for the benefit of Mayor Edson, who is the

only person authorized to act in such a case. If the committee's report is -to be such as The Herald intimates, what is to become of the one prepared under Mr. Thompson's direction, typewriter copies of which, it is reported, were furnished to certain members of the committee That type-writer report contained such appropriate marginal instructions as the following: make this stronger if possible," "strike this out," "tone this down," etc. Whether or not those directions were put there for use in gaining signatures, or whether that draft of a report was merely intended as a suggestion of what Mr. Thompson would like, will perhaps appear hereafter.

So far as the public is concerned, they are not waiting for any committee report, whatever it out of the Treasury before the end of the fiscal may be, in order to form an opinion in regard | year. to the maladministration of the Public Works difference of opinion among the members of the may differ as to what has been brought out by effect of the exports. But it is also to be said, the testimony in the limited investigation they on the other hand, that the payment of interest have made. Charges have been twice presented by the Treasury and the reported receipts so to the Mayor, by reputable citizens, against currency from the interior are not visible Commissioner Thompson, but they have not the statement, and the course of exchange been acted upon. A former Senate Committee | toward the close of the week indicated that undertook an investigation, but mysteriously exports might abate for a time and abandoned it. President Asten and others have the banks recover in reserve. The most recklessly extravagant manner. And the tran- new wheat will be ent, and it is hardly strang scripts of the official records in the Finance De- that buyers at \$1 07 for such wheat as is of partment, published last December in The hand are rather scarce. The oil producers, i TRIBUNE, proved conclusively that the charges ngainst Mr. Thompson, so often repeated by foundation. The testimony taken by the Senate Committee, a brief abstract of which has been published, only confirmed what was before well known.

The expenditures of the Public Works Department greatly exceed those of any other branch of the city government. As a political machine the Department has been used to consummate bargains and deals with the other defeat the many honorable efforts that have

ment.

A TARIFF DILEMMA.

yet. One of the most convincing proofs of -a system which he fondly hoped would place the Democratic incapacity is found in the inability Army of his country ahead of that of other nations of even the ablest leaders to recognize abso--was driven to insanity and suicide. lute impossibilities, when met face to face. In spite of the lack of interest taken in the Army, cile the utterly irreconcilable, and to make yes under the circumstances, is remarkable. West and no mean the same thing. The Ohio wool Point furnishes a thorough military edu-Democrats see that they have no chance what-ever for the future, upless they can somehow their profession, and the standard of duties. But the Morrison Democrats are of the Army, as they have from time to time been equally certain that they have no chance for enumerated in papers read before the Military Serpolitical existence, unless they show that their vice Institution, are too apparent to be questioned Morrison would like to know. But if he had small garrisons, instead of having at least one or been sensible enough to be fit for a party leader, two large posts for the instruction of all arms, it is he would have known from the first that, both high time that something was done by the Governhe would have known from the first that both could not be satisfied, and that any attempt to ment to remedy the existing evils. satisfy both would only bring himself into disgrace.

have been made on their behalf by Mr. Geddes the campaign last year. The voters who does not explain. Then the same general trusted the party at that time, however foolish conditions obtain in scores of other cities. Democrats again.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It was a week of speculative failures. The failure of Mr. Keene, bne of the most noted speculators in stocks, was a result rather than cause of lower prices for stocks than have been seen for years. The disclosures in the uncomfortable, and the collapse of Fraley the St. Louis speculator in Chicago, may be said to have disclosed one object of the recent sharp decline in grain. But none of thee events had much influence upon the general course of business. When the speculators who had been "gunning for shorts" in wheat surceeded in some cases, and found some other pople unable to pay their losses, the prices dropped forthwith plunge, and swimming seaward, perish off in the absence of any sufficient demand for export or home consumption, and wheat closed about 4 cents below the price of the preceding Saturday, corn about 212 cents, and outs about the same. Before the failure of Mr. Keene was announced, an effort to rally be stock market had begun, which was in part stecessful, though the results of the week's triding were not very brilliant.

The extent of the depression in stocks, from which some recovery began to appear on Tresday, may be shown by a brief comparison, Taking as a test the thirty-eight stocks of which the sales were largest in 1883, with the West Shore first mortgage bonds and the Eriesecands, we find that the average price of these forty securities at the lowest point on Tuesday was only \$62 41. The average price of the same securities at other dates was as follows:

1882, close of year \$83 60 1884, February 21 71 34 1884, end of February 68 63 1884 end of March 1884, close, May 1 1884. close, May 3..... ... 63 69

Though the recovery last week was about 14 compared with the previous severe' shrinkage in value. Last week the most violent attacks were made upon Western Union, which fell to \$59%, and Union Pacific, which fell to \$57%, report to its counsel, General Tracy, and Mr. but both recovered to some extent before the

> The money market was not sufficiently disturbed to affect the markets, though gold continued to go abroad, and Secretary Folger issued another call for bonds. The latter step is officially said to be based upon a discovery in the Treasury department that the surplus reenue is "running up." If one counts useless si ver bought as surplus revenue, and notes paid and held in hand as surplus cash available, one can generally find a satisfactory state of things. The fact is that the amount of gold held by the Treasury in excess of gold certificates outstanding was \$16,000,000 less on Saturda last than on the 1st of January, while the amount of silver owned was \$14,400,000 more. and the amount of paid notes on hand \$5,000,000 more. Deducting the redeemed notes, the Treasury has still lost \$11,000,000 of its gold, but, because it has heaped up \$14,000,000 more silver that it cannot u without dishonor, the Secretary solemnly concludes that his surplus is increasing, and issues a call which will take \$10,000,000 more gold

Department. It is not likely that there is much have left only \$806,000 over the legal requirement. Last week's loss was all in specie, and Senate Committee on that point, however they even then the averages did not fully exhibit the that the Department has been managed in a still continue very small. Within sixty days is said, are combining to restrict production Whether they succeed in any such movemen or not, they certainly have power to put the price of crude certificates where they please, and they pleased last week to put the price up to about \$1 0112. The coffee market, with tone; tea and sugar were weaker; cotton fell the decline in grain.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY,

It is a lamentable fact that the majori, y of Amercans know little, and care less, about the daily life of the officers and men of the Regular Army The Military Service Institution is doing a good public, and papers recently read before it have called attention to several crying evils. Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the proper Army we have should be as efficient as possible, and the mintary system of the Government as broad old grooves and those

which they have finally succumbed. How few, in The efforts of Mr. Morrison to patch his Tariff civil life, considered it as anything in which they The efforts of Mr. Morrison to patch his Tariff were particularly interested when poor Upton, bill do not seem to be crowned with success as laboring to-remedy a defect in his system of tactics

Even so shrewd a man as Mr. Morrison goes and the little encouragement it receives, it about, week after week, vainly trying to recon- maintains a standard of excellence which, ever for the future, unless they can somehow enlisted men is high. Our cavalry on the plains are satisfy the demand for restoration of the wool an extremely effective body of horse. The wants outery for reduction of duties has been some- With soldiers and officers living in damp and unthing more than dishonest bullying. By what wholesome barracks, with no general staff, and conceivable process both can be satisfied, Mr. with the military life of the Army frittered away in

Dr. Taimage has been lecturing on the signifi-The compromises proposed, as was unavoid- cance of "moving-day." Many persons before able in such a case, have been not compromises him have run their intellect, so to say, against that at all, but surrenders. Mr. Morrison, it is said, great mystery, and have come to grief. He is, howhas manifested a willingness to cut out of his ever, entitled to his guess, which is substantially bill all reduction of duties on wool, which as follows: "The first of May moving is to be aswould have made him and his bill ridiculous, cribed to a radical defect in our social economy, But not even that would satisfy the other end a defect so deep, so wide, so overmastering that no of the party. The demand which is said to one but God can ever eradicate it." This defect is, according to Mr. Talmage, the mability of every of Ohio, is that the duties of the Act of 1867 be that the mystery of "moving-day" is as dark as restored. And why not? That was exactly ever when Mr. Talmage has done with it. For what the Democratic demagogues promised it is most easily demonstrated that his explanation they were then, have sense enough to demand In London and Paris and Liverpool and performance of the pledge before they trust the Vienna and Berlin, in Boston and Chicago and St. Louis and San Francisco, millions of people live in hired dwellings just as they do in New-York. But in mone of those cities is it a custom to change residences on the 1st of May or on any other day Elsewhere people often spend long lives in rented houses. Here they can do the same if they want to. But the truth is they do not want to, and herein besthe mystery.

it is not the fact that rents case of Phillips made the grain markether raised every year, thus driving tenants out. Very often people go from cheaper to more costly houses, Very often also they go from more to less comfortable houses, and that without any visible or intelligible impelling motives. The real cause of this annual migration has hitherto been wrapped in an obscurity as great as that which shrouds the migrations of those queet little beasts the lemmings, who every year travel in immense crowds to the sea, into which they Science has discovered many things, but though it knows why the dog turns himself round before he lies down, and why the Miocene hog refused to be modified, and how the arrayppus was evolved into the norse of the period, it has thus far failed to ascertain the origin or the meaning of New-York

Dr. Talmage has made a characteristic plunge at the subject, but he has not succeeded in penetral ing the secret. It has nothing to do with the land question or the rent question. More probably, it is a movement engendered by the typical nervous restlessness of the New-Yorker, which perhaps crops out thus in a blind impulse to change his entire surroundings for no explicable reason. But the man who guesses this riddle will have to be penetrated with the mystic emotion which is at the botom of the annual celebration.

WHAT IS THE MATTER.

In March the aniavorable aspect of our foreign mmerce became clearly visible. Prior to that month, though the exports had been much smaller than in the previous year, and the imports nearly as large, there was, nevertheless, a margin of excess of exports in every mouth since July, rising grad ually to \$23,300,000 in November, and then shrinking rapidly to \$5,500,000 in February. But in March the imports of merchanlise exceeded the exports by \$5,000,000. In the corresponding month of 1883 the excess of exports over imports had been two months in balance of foreign trade was no less value imported is larger than in any other month ports were larger in March than in any other

The great change is in the amount of exports, which have been declining every month since last November, and fell in March to about \$58,000,000, against \$77,000,000 in March, 1883. December is usually the largest nonth after a decrease in January and February. he volume of exports usually rises in March nearly to the maximum. But the outward movement products was arrested in December last, After 880,000,000 in November, instead of the usual large increase, there came a fall in December to \$76,000,000; then the decline to \$74,000,000 in January and \$61,000,000 in Pobruary was accordng to the usual course, but in March, instead of a arge increase, there came a further decline to \$56 .-100 000 Hence it is not strange that the net outgo of gold, which had risen from nothing in January to \$3,000,000 in February, suddenly monuted to over \$11,000,000 in March, and has been still larger in April. The exports of gold were \$12,-224,135, and the imports only \$900,801. The net exports of silver were less than \$900,000.

The return of immigration for March shows that the current of labor moving to this country holds ap wonderfully well, considering the recent detrustworthy barometer of the comparative conition of laborers in this and in other countrie han the movement of people seeking new homes and guided, as immigrants in these days almost always are, by the experience of friends and neighors who have gone before them. In March, 38,597 ame to this country, against 38,730 in March, 1883, nd during the nine months ending March 31, the number of managrants was 304,825, against 339,214 during the corresponding months of the previous year. This does not indicate that the esent condition of labor is quite as favorable in his country as it formerly was-and we well know where has been general also, and so nearly as great as it has been here that the tide of immigration has been but little affected. The movement from different countries has varied suggestively. The number from Austria increases largely, and while from England and Wales the decrease is small. But the decrease in immigration from Germany is about 10 per cent for the nine mouths, and from Scotland nearly the same; from Italy it is over a shade more activity, was a little stronger in tone; tea and sugar were weaker; cotton fell sweden about 33 per cent, from Canada less than off an eighth, and provisions sympathized with 10 per cent, and from other unnamed countries bout 9 per cent. It may be inferred that England Ireland and Austria are suffering rather more in dustrially at present than other countries.

"When Mr. Gladstone makes what is called 'a great speech," says Mr. Ruskin, " in nine cases out of ten he uses his splendid gifts of oratory not for the elucidation of his subject, but for its vaporizawork in bringing the affairs of the Army before the tion in a cloud of words. . . , The majority of our men of science have no soul for anything beyand dynamics, the laws of chemistry, and the like. They cannot appreciate the beauties of nature, and size of the standing Army, all will agree that what they regard the imaginative man-one who can feel the poetry of life-as a donkey regards his rider; as an obectionable person whom he must throw off if and comprehensive as it can be made, he bossibly can. Such a man is Tyndail. The real Heretofore we have slid along in scientific man is one who can embrace not only the brigh , laws that be, but who can feel to the full the beauty

way of legislation, but several important meas- feated all similar efforts to reach the Depart-spirits which have appeared from time to time in and truth of all that nature has to show, as the the Army have labored, with no encouragement | Creator has made them. Such a man was Von and little appreciation, in a task to the burdens of Humboldt; such a man was Linnaus; such a man was Sir Isana Newton."

> NOTES ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE. DISCOVERIES OF TIN .- At the United States As-

say Office are specimens of pure tin obtained by assaying rock forwarded by Professor Bailey, the geologist of Wyoming Territory. It is stated that the specimens sent average over 15 per cent pure tin, and that vast masses of such rock are found in the Black Hills, while the "black stuff" which has so long annoved the gold miners in that region, and is found in great quantities, appears to be "stream tin," brought down from the hills by the action of the water, and assaying about 47 per cent pure tin. These statements, if true, are of the utmost importance to the country. Deposits as rich as these are said to be, exceeding by far the ore of the Cornwall mines, would soon supply the needs of this country, and affect the price of tin the world over. The Australian mines were first worked in 1872; last year they supplied 10,625 tons of tin, against 16,761 tons from the Straits, and 8,114 tons from Bauca and Billiton, and 9,300 from Corn-While the East Indies yield over wall. half the world's production, which was 45,770 tons last year, the United States probably consumes more tin than any other nation. The imports during eight months, ending with February were 19,803,199 pounds, or 2,475,400 pounds per month. But besides this consumption, 1,105 tons per month, or 13,260 yearly, this country also imports tin and terne plates at the rate of 162,000 tons during the same eight months, or 243,000 tons yearly, and though these have only a thin coating of tin on the iron plates, a vast quantity of the more costly metal is thus consumed. Hence it may be estimated that this country consumes about one-third of all the tin produced in the world, and the cost now, about 19 cents per pound, or \$125 per ton, is at least \$6,400,000 yearly, apart from the cost of the iron plates and the labor of coating. If the deposits of the metal in the Black Hills correspond in any reasonable measure with the statements of geologists, there is no reason why the production here should not be developed as rapidly as it has been in Australia, so that, within ten or twelve years, we may become entirely independent of other countries in this respect.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SPAIN .- Among other evidences of the "intolerable burdens" imposed by the tariff-which, we are told, makes everything cost 40 or 50 per per cent more in this than in other countries-it may be mentioned that the Rogers Locomotive Works are at present building so locomotives for the Valla, Vallenneva and Barceiona Railroad in Spain. Three are 8-wheel passenger encines, and three "Moguls," Why the purhasers did not send to England and buy engines "50 per cent" cheaper, perhaps Mr. Morrison will inform us-if he gets time.

IRON AND STEEL.-The No. 4 blast furnace of the Penusylvania Steel Works, at Statton, was lighted recently, and is one of the largest in the country. It is said to be yielding 200 tons per day. The old, Quintimont furnace, in West Virginia, which has or some years been under the efficient charge of a New-Yorker, Major Lewis, has shut down for a time, and its mines and coke-works also stop. The urnace was old-fashiound, and ill-adapted to compete with the larger and more complete works that are now being opened, but the location and proper ty are of such value that the needful outlay of ad ditional capital will probably be not long delayed The Brown-Bonnell creditors and stockholders have adjusted their affairs, and reorganized on a new basis, with a capital stock of \$1,200,000. The rolling mills, furnaces and coal banks, though operated only part of the time under the receivership, are stated to have yielded profits.

COTTON IN APRIL. - The mouthly statement of The Etnancial Chronicle shows receipts at ports of only 111,755 bales against 284,519 in April last year, and the exports were also small, only 186,098 bales, against 388,058 bales in April 1883. This very important difference may fairly be attributed, in part at least, to the great "boom" in the price, for the stock reported on hand at the ports May 1 was 556,037 bales, against 659,426 at the same date last year. If we prefer old cotton to gold, or old wheat to gold, Europe seems content to take our gold. The entire quantity marketed during the present crop year, including 264,000 bales Southern: consumption and 546,726 net shipments overland, is 5,517,599 bales, against 6,505,051 for the same eight months of the previous year, but the bales veigh a little less, averaging about 482 pounds than \$21,878,332. The cause, it appears, is not the beginning of the month for low middling to an unnatural increase of imports. Though the 1112 cents on the 17th, and that price was held until last Tuesday, when there was a fall to 113s. since last July, it is about the same as in 1883 and Print cloths have advanced only 6 cents on 1881, and it happened in 1882 also that the im- 100 yards, and standard sheetings only 4 of a cent per vard.

PERSONAL.

Owing to an accident at the foundry, the Bach statue, to be erected at Eisenach, will not be ready for dedication until next year.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt sails next Saturday on the Germanic, of the White Star Line, for his usual four weeks' summer voyage out and back.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton's general health is greatly improved, but he cannot use his eyes at all except at the cost of intense pain. His volume of lectures on the Books of the Old Testament will

Misses Agathe and Marianne and Masters Carl and Herbert Schurz, children of Carl Schurz, sailed in the Bremen steamer Rhein on Saturday for a thort pleasure tour in Europe, and for the purpose of visiting relatives in Germany. The Rev. Dr. Boardman, of the First Baptist

Church, Philadelphia, who went to Florida, about six weeks ago, writes that his health, which had General Swaim, the Judge Advocate-General of

the Army, and former close friend of Garfield, is pictured as a short, stout man, with a rustic air He has dark hair and whiskers a florid face is careless in his dress, usually has a cigar in his mouth, and is quiet and retiring in his manner.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, shortly after the evening service at his church on Sunday, April 27, was attacked by pneumonia, and for three days his recovery was doubtful. Professor J. O. Murray, D. D., of Princeton, who filled his pulpit yesterday, announced that Dr. Crosby was better. Dr. John Hall preached for him in the evening.

"Broken by Act of Legislature" is the epitaph Senator Hawley will place over his engagement to deliver the commencement address at Smith College. The law-makers of Connecticut have enacted that on the very day appointed for that even he shall deliver the dedicatory oration at the un-veiling of the Buckingham monument.

The late Heury J. Byron managed a theatre in Liverpool at the time when it was the custom to charge a shilling for securing a reserved seat, or booking a stall in advance." One day he stood that manner, and then, going up to the box-office, he wrote conspicuously above the window the paraphrase of Richard Illu's exclanation: "off with his bob! So much for booking em!" The obnoxious custom did not long survive this hit."

Referring to the discredited rumor that Mr. Henry Irving was about to seek election to Parliament, Mr. Labouchere, savs, in Iruta (London): "Once, however, Mr. Irving did appear on the hustings, and it was in this wise. I was the defeated candidate at Middlesex election. Those were the days of hustings and display, and it was the fashion for each candidate to go down to Brentford in a carriage and four to thank his supporters. On the morning of the day when I had to perform this function Irving called upon me, and I invited him to accompany me. Down we drove; I made an inaudible speech to a mob, and we reentered our carriage to return to London. In a large constituency like Middlesex few know the candidates by sight. riage to return to London. In a large constituency like Middlesev few know the candidates by sight-living feit it his duty to assume a mine decirron-stance. He folded his arms, pressed his hat over his brows, and was every inch the baffled politician—defeated, sad, but yet sternly resigned to his fate. In this character he was so impressive that the crowd came to the conclusion that he was the defeated candidate. So wee-begone and so solemnly dignified did he look that they were overcome with emotion and to show that emotion, and, to show their sympathy, they took

the horses out of the carriage and dragged it back to London. When they left us, I got up to than them, but this did not dispel the illusion. 'Poofellow,' I heard them say, as they watched Irving.' his feelings are too much for him'; and they pabted him, and shook hands with him, with the kind ly wish to comfort him."

TALKS WITH MANAGERS AND ACTORS. WILSON BARRETT AND TERRISS IN AMERICA. Daniel Fronman, Madison Square Theatre, -Though we are in negotiation with Wilson Barrett for an Americaa tour, nothing has yet been decided upon. We are still endeavoring to come to terms, a difficult matter in some cases. As stated in THE TRIBUNE some days ago, I signed a contract with Terriss in his dressing-room an hour before he went on board the steamer. It begins in October, 1885, and will continue for tweive months. He will open at this theatre in a new and special play, and if he makes a hit will star through the country afterward. . . . The rehearsals of the " Palse of New-York " are going on well and I think the play will "catch on." . have assumed the management of all of Wallack's out-of

town business because our knowledge of time country gives us certain advantages. My brothers and I know person ally every theatrical town in the United States and I have posted bills in many of them with my own hands, when I could not get a man who knew the business to do it for

A REVIVAL OF BURLESQUE.

General Barton, Bijou Opera House.-We have an idea that it is about time to find out whether the public won's be glad to see a revival of genuine buriesque. In "Bine Beard" we have one which has tested its popularity by a run of 2,000 nights, and with a good company and carefully selected music I think it ought to go. in a musical way we have the pull over the man who writes an original work, however good. In the first place, be takes the chances of his numbers catching the publicar. In the second, even the most successful comic opera has only some three or four very popular airs at most. Now we can cull the sweets from every operation flower, and I think you will be surprised when you come of the choruses and find out where they have been taken from. Jacques Kruger will play Blue Beard, and Arthur Tams, late of the Hess Comic Opera Company, Zowy Zong, in which Edouin made such a hit; Emma Carson plays Heiene, Irene Perry, O'Schacabac; Pauline Hall, Has san; Fannie Rice, Fatima, and Genevieve Reynolds, Sister Anne. Pretty girls and protty music ought to make it go, I think. Don't you!

A LOCAL PLAY OF ACTION. Robert J. Morris, Author of "The Pulse of New-York." -My scenery is nearly finished and rehearsals are working smoothly. We begin to rehearse at the Star Theatre on Monday next. My play is an experiment and the first night will decide its fate. It is a play in which the story is acted, not narrated. Each action is the sequence of that preceding it. There are no reminiscent sollioquies

or conversations, and this of itself is original. If the people want a local play, this will, I think, succeed. I they don't, it won't. That's all there is to it. STHE PATAL LETTER" TAKES A JOURNEY. Helen Barry .- I take "The Fatal Letter" to Philadelhta in a week or so, and shall see whether it will not be fore fortunate there. I think the papers were rather rd on me, for I have had letters from total strangers to say how much they liked the piece. I shall also play

in Chicago, if I can face the hot weather. In Chicago I

have the company found for me, but I take the original

cast to Philadelonia. DESIROUS OF RETIRING.

Richard Mansfield .- I think I shall give up the stage efficiether if I can. I am so mertally tired of all this bother. They say I am as ill-tempered man, but I don't think so myself. I fly into a rage when I see a man make few days for England, and have ordered the sale of my furniture already. MISS JEWETT AT THE UNION SQUARE

Sheridan Shook -Miss Jewett bas once more become a member of the Union Square Company. I am not sure

then she will begin to play again. She naturally wishes o defer her appearance until the commencement of the ul season. Miss Effic Elisler does not remain with us, and I do not know whether she has taken another offer of A DULL SEASON ALL AROUND.

Augustus Pitou, Mr. Stetson's Manager. - I take Tony

Pastor's Theavre from the middle of September till the week before election. Paster wanted me to take it for that week also, but I did not see it in the same light. I advised him to close it up or play there massif. He chose the latter course. I shall open with a variety attraction managed by Harry Mann. Then I put on a new and origmal piece which is being written for me. The first act takes place on board a P. and O. boat, the second at Cairo. and the third at the Pyramids. There are several comedians and lots of music. . . Mr. Stetson's difficulties are not over as regards Coghlan. The first suit which he appealed went before the same judge, who gave the same decision. Stetson sent his check for the amount of the suit (\$2,100), costs, and so on. Now Coghlan is suing him for another three weeks' salary. . . . Been a pretty dull season all around ! Well, I rather fancy it has.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Andres Anton, who had a brief connection with Mr. Mapleson's Opera Company, will give a concert in Steinway Hali on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Boucicault will deliver his discourse on the "Art of Acting," next Thursday afternoon, at the Madison Square Theatre. Nearly all of the music at the Casino concert

solos of Miss Amy Sherwin, Mme. Toresa Carreno and M. Ovide Musin. hat evening was Meyerbeer's. The exceptions were the Miss Mary Anderson, after a rest of three

weeks, appeared at Edinburgh, last week. She will now visit Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Duelin and Rehearsal of "The Wages of Sin " has begun at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where that drama is to

be offered on May 12, with Agues Booth, Eben Plympton and others in the cast. A new play entitled "Wife and Child" is to e produced at the Union Square Theatre to-night. Mr nd Mrs. McKee Rankin, Mr. Fred Bryton, Mr. J. W. Ferguson and others are to appear in it.

Marie Geistinger announces her farewell appearance in America, and her present retirement from the stage—after one more European tour. During last week this emment German actress was seen at the

A concert for the benefit of Mme. Charlotte Varian and her pupil, Miss Anna L. Kelly, will take place in Calckering Hall on Thursday evening. The following artists will assist: Mrs. Sarah B. Anderson, Miss Adel Marguiles, Mr. Fritsch, Signor Coletu, Mr. John P. Rhones, and Signor Asymmonte. d Signor Agran Mrs. Langtry at Niblo's Garden, revives

Pygmalion and Galatea" with the following cast:

Pygmalion		Joseph Carn
Lancippe	******	Plarry Crist
Chryson	**************	Fred Everif
Agosmos	*************	John Glove
Mimos		T. Layare
Crn sca	K	atherine Hoger
Daphne		Mr. Edmunds
Myrine		Clara Earle
Galatea		. Mrs. Langtry

in the Metropolitan Opera House under the direction of Mr. Thomas. Instead of numbers from Weber's "Enyrauthe" nearly the entire opera of "Tannhäuser" will be given. The other programmes remain as announced, the second being deveted to "Lonengria" and "Paraifal," the third to "Das Rheingold" and "Da Walkfre." The concerts will take place on Wednesday and Friday evolutions of the concerts will take place on Wednesday and Friday evolutions. ings and Saturday afternoon,

What was called a "grand sacred concert" for the benealt of an anonymous artist was given last night at the New Park Theatre. The programme was am-Bellati, who were announced to appear, were unable to sing on account of sickness and other reasons. Misvatching a number of persons buying tickets in nounced on the programme, sang to the great satisfaction nonneed on the programme, sang to the great satisfaction of her friends. Sinner Fernando Michelean was warmly received by its admirers, and he showed a sweetness of tone that would have been admirable if his voice had received the training it evidently needed. Signer Carrand save a creditable performance on the flute; the French Choral Society Porpheon Francais merited some praise in its choraes, and the orchestra, under signer d'Auria's baton, rendered its pieces with spirit and carnestness.

The following is the cast of Robert G. Morrist new drama entitled " The Puise of New-York," to be preduced at the Star Pheatre, under the author's direction

I nov. his daughter Viola Ali
Fanny Gainsberough
Walter Harding ir A. L. Line
Waiter Harding, ir Waiter Harding, sr. his father
Charles Manual
Charles Howard
Hanaibal Pinetop Frank La
Tramp Stex Lo
Dr. Van Renssalser Henry Tail
Rev. Mr. Minthorne W L. Denis
Thomas Smith, the secuserJames Maxw
Joe Sampson Frederick Bal
Peter Hannock J. C. Arne
Martin Adams Oscar To
Patroimantanley Ma
Youth John Mar
Total
Airs. Friery
Department of Justice.
Inspector Barnes
Sargonni D'Ma lev
Poin the Pinciper
Adultin Murally
Justice then dentitle
Cierk Toppins Edward Panco
Crier Hogan George Mathe
Turnkey Fart Richard F
Doorman Mahone
Doorman Mahone